### THE PROVISION REGARDING PARALEGALS AND SECRETARIES

The Washington Protection and Advocacy System has three in-house attorneys working on the case. In regard to the attorneys from Covington & Burling, Premera objected to the proposal of the Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition that it be permitted to designate Covington & Burling in addition to Columbia Legal Services as attorneys who could have access to Confidential and Attorneys' Eyes Only ("AEO") Information. The Special Master limited the participation of Covington & Burling to two attorneys from that firm: Kurt Calia and David Jolley.

Premera does not object to having the paralegal and secretary for each of these five attorneys being included in the list of those who can have access to such Information.

However, it does object to revising the Protective Order to include the open-ended and vague term, "support staff" -- such support staff at Covington & Burling undoubtedly numbers in the hundreds -- which could be misused so as to add to the already too numerous list of persons who have access to this Information.

Accordingly, Premera proposes that the following revision be made to page 5, lines 2 to 5 of the proposed Protective Order:

For Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition -- Columbia Legal Services; Kurt Calia and David Jolley and a secretary and paralegal for each of them (of Covington & Burling). [Addition is underlined]

For Washington Protection and Advocacy System -- Daniel S. Gross, David Girard, Deborah A. Dorfman and a secretary and paralegal for each of them. [Addition is underlined]

PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW - 2

### THE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH INTERVENER GROUP PROVISION

The Special Master made an appropriate decision to limit the number of representatives who can see Confidential Information, and his recommendation should be accepted by the Commissioner.

## A. The Provision at Issue

The provision at issue appears in Section 3 ("Right of Access to Designated Information"), subsection "a" ("Confidential Information"), at page 11, lines 6 to 8, of the proposed Protective Order. Disclosure of Confidential Information is limited to certain people, including:

(4) one representative of each Intervener Group designated to assist Parties' Counsel with the preparation of this hearing, provided that such representative shall execute an Appendix A Declaration.

During the meetings with the Special Master, each of the Intervener Groups requested that they have four representatives, for a total of 16 representatives. Now they are asking that there be 18 such representatives: four for the Hospital Associations Group, four for the Washington State Medical Association, four for the Premera Watch Coalition, and six for the Alaska Interveners.

Premera objected to the circus-like atmosphere that would inevitably result from having so many people potentially in attendance at every deposition, to say nothing of the vastly increased risk that there would be an inadvertent disclosure of the Confidential Information as more and more people make more and more copies of this information and take it to more and more places.

Premera put its money where its mouth was by agreeing to accept a similar limitation on the number of its representatives that could look at other parties' Confidential Information. The proposed Protective Order stated, at page 11, lines 4 to 6,

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that such Confidential Information can be disclosed only to "one representative of Premera designated to assist Premera's Counsel with the preparation of this hearing, provided that each such representative shall execute an Appendix A Declaration." The Commissioner should impose the same limitation on the Intervener Groups.

- B. The Intervener Groups' Arguments are Without Merit
- 1. The Special Master has already considered all of the Intervener Groups' arguments.

The arguments raised by Intervener Groups in their Motion are the very same arguments they made when the parties met in person with the Special Master. They also reiterated their position in the drafts that were submitted to the Special Master for consideration. There is no suggestion in the Intervener Groups' Motion for Review that the Special Master failed to hear or to consider their arguments.

As a former trial judge who has handled complex litigation involving the protection of confidential information, the Special Master is in a unique position to evaluate the appropriateness of limitations on access to such confidential information. His recommendation should be supported.

2. The Intervener Groups have forgotten the purpose of their being granted the status of Intervener.

Contrary to the tenor of the Intervener Groups' Motion for Review, this Matter is not "all about them." The Intervener Groups have been permitted to participate in order to assist the Commissioner in making an informed decision.

The Fourth Order ("Order") is very clear on that point. At page 7, lines 12 to 14, of the Order, the Commissioner concluded that the interveners "can present information, a perspective, and expertise different from or broader than that provided by the OIC Staff or Premera." At the same time, the Order stated, at page 3, line 6, that "intervention will be

PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW - 4

subject to certain conditions and limitations." *See* RCW 34.05.443(2). In the interest of efficiency, the Commissioner required that the various interveners combine into groups. (Page 6, lines 20-21.) Each group was to designate a lead attorney "who shall speak and act for the group." (Page 6, lines 21-22) "Each group shall be treated as a single and separate party for the purposes of discovery, briefing, presentation of evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, argument, and service of papers." Such limitations are expressly authorized under RCW 34.05.443(2).

# 3. The Intervener Groups failed to appeal the Fourth Order

At bottom, all of the arguments in their Motion come down to this: the Intervener Groups do not feel that there should be any restrictions on their participation in this Matter. But the Order places substantial restrictions on the issues that they can address at the hearing, on the means by which they can do so, and on how many attorneys can do so. If the Interveners had really felt that such restrictions posed a problem, they could and should have appealed the Fourth Order. Having failed to do so, they should not now be permitted to raise arguments that are re-statements of their apparent dissatisfaction with the limitations and conditions that the Commissioner properly placed on them months ago.

4. The fact that the Intervener Groups are composed of diverse parties is not justification for having more than one representative per Intervener Group.

In seeking leave to intervene, the Interveners asserted that they could act in a representative capacity for the hundreds or thousands of constituents that they said they represented. Now they claim that their very ability to "make intelligent, informed decisions regarding how best to protect those interests" is imperiled by the fact that the

PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW - 5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Intervener Groups have already violated these requirements by having nine attorneys sign their Motion For Commissioner's Review, rather than the four designated lead attorneys (McCullough, Hamburger, Madden and Coopersmith). In their Response to Premera's Motion for Review, dated May 15, 2003, they again violated the requirements by having 10 attorneys, rather than the four designated lead attorneys, sign the pleading.

attorneys for the Intervener Groups -- over two dozen of them<sup>2</sup> -- will have to work with four representatives (one from each Intervener Group). They provide no substantiation for that claim, other than a generalized assertion about the diversity of the groups that they represent. But the fact is that, even with four representatives for each Intervener Group, they would still have to select from among their constituents. The Commissioner was interested in establishing Intervener Groups, and the Special Master's limitation of access to Confidential Information to one representative per group is consistent with that goal.<sup>3</sup>

### 5. There is no merit to the claims regarding ethical requirements.

The Intervener Groups fail to provide any legal authority for their assertions about ethical problems that they say arise from having only one representative per Intervener Group. There is no such authority. The very Rules of Professional Conduct they cite recognize a reasonableness standard for communications. For example, RPC 1.4(b) requires only that a lawyer explain a matter to the extent "reasonably necessary" to permit

Interveners seek to rely upon one provision in the King County protective order, without pointing out the significant differences in that case. Among other things, the plaintiffs there are represented by a single law firm, and the total number of people who can see designated documents is substantially fewer than in this proceeding.

PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW - 6

The four Lead Attorneys for the Intervener Groups identified the following 27 attorneys to the Special Master as those whom they expected to be working on this Matter (and for whom they sought access to Confidential and AEO Information): Mr. Coopersmith proposed two attorneys: Emily Davis and himself. Mr. Madden proposed six attorneys, five from his firm (Anne Redman, David Bennett, Dierk Meierbachtol, Michael Shachat and himself) and Taya Briley, general counsel with the AWPHD. Ms. McCullough proposed eight attorneys: James J. Davis, Jr. and herself from Alaska Legal Services; Ardith Lynch, James A. Parrish, Mary E. Greene and Michael P. Hostina from the University of Alaska; Nelson Page from Burr Pease & Kurtz; and local counsel, Maritza Rivera. Ms. Hamburger proposed 11 attorneys: John Midgley and herself from Columbia Legal Services; Kurt Calia and David Jolley from Covington & Burling; Daniel S. Gross, David Girard and Deborah A. Dorfman from Attorneys for Washington Protection and Advocacy System; and Rick Spoonemore, Jon Meier, Steve Sirianni and Chris Youtz from Sirianni, Youtz, Meier & Spoonemore.

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the client to make an informed decision regarding the representation. It does not require that each entity or person in a group have access to discovery materials. RPC 1.2(a) involves consultation with the client; it does not mandate showing the client any particular document.

It is telling that the Intervener Groups have no problem with the Special Master's requirement that AEO Information be shown only to attorneys, even though such a requirement means that <u>none</u> of the attorneys' clients have access to what is even more sensitive information than Confidential Information. If there can be a total prohibition of showing AEO documents to all representatives of an Intervener Group, certainly it is permissible to limit the showing of Confidential Information to one representative of each Group. The Rules of Professional Conduct do not prevent the imposition of limitations, such as those in this Protective Order, on whether, and to what extent, a client can see documents in discovery.

Finally, the Intervener Groups' argument regarding potential conflicts among Interveners is based on a false premise and proves too much. The requirement that they choose a representative, like the requirement that they choose a lead attorney, is simply a limitation imposed by the Commissioner in the interest of a reasonable and an efficient hearing and a process that will assist him in making his decision. What the Intervener Groups have is a choice, not a conflict. Their argument proves too much because, if it is accepted, there is no reason to stop at four or six representatives. Why not authorize every member of every group or coalition to see Confidential Information?

### CONCLUSION

The Commissioner should make the agreed correction in regard to the secretaries and paralegals for the three Washington Protection and Advocacy System attorneys and

PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW - 7

1	for the two Covington & Burling attorneys.
2	of the Intervener Groups to expand the numb
3	Confidential Information.
4	DATED this 16 day of May, 2003.
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	PREMERA'S RESPONSE TO INTERVENER GROUPS' MOTION FOR COMMISSIONER'S

The Commissioner should reject the request per of representatives who can have access to

PRESTON GATES & ELLIS LLP

Thomas E. Kelly, Jr., wsba # 05690 Robert B. Mitchell, wsba # 10874 Attorneys for PREMERA and Premera Blue Cross

REVIEW - 8

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - 1** K:\34458\00009\XDT\XDT P20S0

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Service To:	Service Perfected By:
	[X] By E-Mail
P.O. Box 40255 Olympia, WA 98504-0255	
James T. Odiorne	[] By United States Mail
Deputy Insurance Commissioner	[] By Overnight Delivery
Office of the Insurance Commissioner	[] By Legal Messenger Service
5000 Capitol Boulevard	[] By Hand Delivery
Tumwater, WA 98501	[X] By Facsimile
	[X] By E-Mail
Amy McCullough	[] By United States Mail
Alaska Legal Services	[] By Overnight Delivery
Corporation	[] By Legal Messenger Service
1016 West 6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ste. 200	[ ] By Hand Delivery
Anchorage, AK 99501	[X] By Facsimile
	[X] By E-Mail
Eleanor Hamburger	[] By United States Mail
John Midgley	[] By Overnight Delivery
Columbia Legal Services	[] By Legal Messenger Service
101 Yesler Way, Suite 300	[] By Hand Delivery
Seattle, WA 98104	[X] By Facsimile
	[X] By E-Mail
NC 1 - 1 NC 11	
Michael Madden	[] By United States Mail
Michael S. Shachat	[] By Overnight Delivery
Bennett Bigelow & Leedom, P.S.	[] By Legal Messenger Service
999 Third Avenue, Suite 2150	[] By Hand Delivery
Seattle, WA 98104	[X] By Facsimile
	[X] By E-Mail
Jeff Coopersmith	[] By United States Mail
Coopersmith & Associates, Inc.	[] By Overnight Delivery
701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4200	[] By Legal Messenger Service
Seattle, WA 98104	[] By Hand Delivery
	[X] By Facsimile
	[X] By E-Mail

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE - 2 K:\34458\00009\XDT\XDT\_P20S0

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I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct. DATED this Friday, May 16, 2003. Dennis M. Tessier